



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of war, and revise the laws relating to the rights and obligations of neutrals, in order to bring them into better accord with the spirit of the age, and may it not profitably lift its voice, with whatever of present success or failure, in favor of the establishment of an international board of arbitration for the settlement of differences between States? Such a tribunal, founded in the interests of peace, would command sufficient popular support to insure respect for its decisions. At any rate, it would form an entering wedge for the final adoption of some system which shall displace the brutal arbitrament of war.—*Boston Journal, July 12.*

The special significance of the above leading editorial is the fact, that in years past this journal, of very wide circulation and prominent influence, has been somewhat noted for a different tone and spirit. We think the press is generally coming to juster views on this subject. Should all our 5,000 periodicals, or a majority of them, unite in diffusing the spirit and views of the above article, they would soon render war, so far as our people are concerned, morally impossible.

WANTED — \$ 100,000.

We are thoroughly convinced that the time has arrived for greatly increased efforts on behalf of the Peace cause in our country, and that unless we make them in this time of quiet, another terrible rebellion at home or war abroad will convince us, when too late, that we have let the golden opportunity pass unimproved. Our recently enlarged operations, especially in the West, have shown an interest in this cause, and a disposition to promote it, not before anticipated. We find ministers almost universally willing to co-operate, and many men and women ready to give themselves to the work as agents and colporteurs.

Our greatest difficulty at present is a lack of funds. Especially do we need the sum named above to invest in books and tracts on the subject of Peace and War. We have on our catalogue over 100 publications of great value, and ought to have a depository of them in almost every city and county of the nation, not only to supply those who wish to procure them for their own perusal or distribution, but to accommodate our agents and colporteurs who may be laboring in their vicinity. It is, therefore, proposed to raise \$100,000 to establish these depositories, and aid in putting the works in circulation.

To accomplish this, we appeal to persons of means and benevolence. We shall send this number of our paper to some whom we know to be such, in the hope that they will not only subscribe for it, but aid liberally in making up the amount needed. We desire that each person who reads this article, will consider it a personal appeal to himself or herself, just as much as if it were in the form of a written letter or personal visit. The Peace Cause must be sustained by the large benefactions of the few until it acquires the sympathy and support of the many, which it certainly will when they become thoroughly acquainted with it.

And how can you invest money where it will do more good than in the way proposed? The books purchased by your donation may be sold, and the proceeds invested in others, and this process repeated for a hundred years to come, so that by their instrumentality you will continue to speak for the cause long after you have "slept the sleep that knows no waking." Will you not prize and embrace the glorious privilege of thus virtually living and acting among succeeding generations?

If you cannot give to the Society outright, will you not at least loan it such sums as you can spare from time to time, on condition that the interest shall be paid annually in the publications of the Society, with which you can do

much good, and the principal whenever called for, if during your life, but if not wanted by you, to be a donation at your decease? You will thus have a deposit available whenever you need it, while it will be doing good until then, or for generations to come, in case your circumstances allow it to remain. One friend of our cause has at different times already deposited \$800 in this way, and we hope that others of larger means will thus lay up their hundreds and thousands of dollars where they will be both safe and useful.

Those who wish to do so, or to make direct donations to the Society, or to subscribe for the *Advocate*, can address Rev. GEO. C. BECKWITH, No. 40 Winter Street, Boston, Mass.; or Rev. A. LORD, No. 45 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

PRESBYTERIANS ON PEACE.—In the late General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (O. S.), Judge Ryerson, of New Jersey, introduced a preamble and resolutions, giving form and expression to the sentiment and feelings of the Christian people of the United States toward our mother country. Elder Drake, of Missouri, a Senator of the United States, suggested the omission of all reference to war, as no sane man in the country has the remotest idea that such an event is among the probabilities of the future. Judge Ryerson was happy to make the amendment; and Rev. Dr. John Hall supported the resolutions as well fitted to promote peace and good will among the nations. Such expressions as these would go to assure the people of Great Britain that the Christians of America desire peace, and will do all that in them lies to restrain the passions of men. The preamble and resolutions were then adopted unanimously, as follows:

Whereas, The existing state of feeling between this country and Great Britain is a cause of profound regret and grief to all who desire to maintain peaceful and friendly relations between these two great Protestant countries; and

Whereas, There are no causes of difference, but such as might be peacefully adjusted; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Assembly would earnestly exhort all Christians under its influence to offer fervent prayers to Almighty God, that he would by his Holy Spirit so enlighten and influence the understanding and hearts, and so guide and control the conduct of the rulers and people of both these nations, that all matters of difference may be amicably settled, and a lasting peace preserved; and this Assembly would affectionately and earnestly appeal to the Christian people of Great Britain and Ireland to join in like supplication to our common Father in Heaven.

ENGLAND DEFENCELESS!—The London *Times* says little has been gained by the costly scheme of fortifying Portsmouth, where £5,000,000 has been spent and £3,000,000 will be required. Since the alarm was first sounded England has increased her land forces in mere numbers just eighty-fold; other improvements considered, it may be said, a hundred-fold. Gunboats, turret ships and torpedoes would render a landing on her shores infinitely more hazardous than formerly. Yet the country is described as being still without any security against invasion!

COST OF ABYSSINIAN WAR—is now ascertained to have been \$48,868,000, or \$10,000,000 over the original rough estimate, and \$7,000,000 in excess of the second corrected estimates. A great part of this sum was absolutely wasted, and many scandalous transactions have been reported. Just what is inevitable in nearly every war.